ASHANTEE.

Herald Special Correspondence from Cape Coast Castle.

CAPTAIN GLOVER'S EXPEDITION.

His Action Not Commended by Sir Garnet Wolseley.

STIRRING ACTIVITY.

ADDA FORH, MOUTH OF RIVER VOLTA, COMMISSIONER GLOVER'S HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 14, 1873.

The aspect of affairs with this expedition up the Volta is very promising, though special Commissioner Glover works under the disadvantage of being compelled to push on a force of 25,000 natives into the interior to fight the Ashantees, with but ten officers. There is not one man in a thousand Who could have sustained

THE TERRIBLE PRESSURE on one's energies that a large native force like this must necessarily impose. Governor Glover, however, is a man of the same nature as Livingstone. He takes all the onerous duties of his positask steadily and philosophically, and shortly his vast labors will be crowned by a vigorous move upon the truculent Aquamoos and Awunahs, opposite the Volta. Compared to Governor Glover's expedition Sir Garnet Wolseley's become a very tame affair. Sir Garnet at the utmost will not have more than 9,000. Governor Glover, in a week from date, will have a force under him TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND STRONG.

Sir Garnet is blessed with a plentitude of officials for all purposes, besides three regiments of white troops, with which he may accomplish anything he pleases on the Gold Coast. Glover has but ten officers to command 25,000 men. At present Glover's forces are 11,000 under the Kings of Eastern Akim and Crobbo. King Ansa, of Aquapuri, iurnishes 8,000 warriors; Champagne Charley commands 1,000 Lam of Crobbo, 500; chiefs of Osodoko bring 200; the King of Creepee furnishes 1,000 men; King shai has a quota of 600; Houssahs from Lagos, 550; Yorubas from Lagos, 560; King Solomon has 2,000 accras; King Tarkey has a force of 4,000 accras; King of Christiansborg brings 600. Total, 25,510. This large force occupies five posts-Gea-Adda Forb, River Adda Forb, Gravie Island, Blappa and Jankelty. They are all uniformed and equipped, armed with Snyders, Enfields and Brown Besses. They are being drilled daily and a large body of

already, in discipline, order, neatness of dress and efficiency in drill. They are devoted to Glover, who is looked upon as a father by them. Glover intends before the end of this week to concentrate his entire force at two places respectively, Blappa crossing will be effected to north and south of a district, on the other side of the river, entirely overrun by the enemy. In the rear the enemy will be attacked by the Crepee allies, who are side of the river. STRATEGY.

Commissioner Glover will attack the enemy from the south. Assistant Commissioner Captain Sartorious, with a force of about 7,000, will cross the Glover through the country. One week will see the enemy completely crushed and humbled. Thence marches with his whole force to Pong, assisted by steamers and launches, and strike in a northwesterly direction for Coomassie across a beautiful open country. Two of Glover's officers, Captain Larcom, R. N., and Lieutenant Barnard. Nineteenth regiment, are down with fever.

The Operations.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Dec. 16, 1878. On arriving at Cape Coast Castle by the HERALD steam launch Danntless this morning, from my expedition to the Voita to report upon Commis moner Glover's progress. I found that the Twenty. third battalion and kine brigade had arrived per transport ships Tamar and Himalaya; that the transports, having arrived at too early a stage for the march to the Prah Crossing, had been sent out again to sea for ten days with the white troops on board. The care which Great Britain takes of her soldiers is a most singular feature in this Ashangee war. There is nothing on record to equal the exabout to engage in war as have been manifested by the authorities here. Sir Garnet Wolseley had returned from his inspection of the camps and stations in the interior along the line of route not a climatic influences, appearing debilitated and as if LASSITUDE AND PERBLENESS

which this untoward climate engenders. He himin his life, and his actions prove him in no way disposed to yield to African climate or Ashantee warriors. Sir Garnet and his staff have been up to the Prah River, and Captain Buller has actually been across on the Ashantee side and succeede in bringing over to the English side a veritable

HERALD steam launch, were reported to Sir Garnet Wolscley he felt very much annoyed that Comexpressed himself strongly on the subject. He was about to give definite orders to Commissioner Glover for an immediate vance towards the Prah, for, unless, said he, to co-operate with me he might as well have stayed in England. The Awunahs have expressed themselves in my favor, and I do not see why he should waste time over them."

It is fortunate for the young General's reputation that he has not been asked to take Glover's place, otherwise I feel certain that, though he would have succeeded in doing so much as Glover ha Sir Garnet must remember that the allies with which he has been enabled to drive th Ashantees across the Prah were formed into organizations six or seven months ago; that when he arrived at Cape Coast Castle he found his allies as perfectly organized as Fantee natures would allow; that they were armed and equipped and somewhat disciplined, and that in such a state they had repeatedly fought the Ashantees, and had won some victories; that Colonel Festing had tested their calibre at Elmina, and Captain captaincy in just such paltry skirmishes as have been the mean's of giving so much credit already received his appointment but a week prior to Si Garnet receiving his; that, in fact, Commissioner

NOISELESS CONCENTRATION
of 25,500 troops ready for the field than Sir Garnet Wolseley has done yet, with the assistance of ever

so many "best" officers of the British Army, Of course it can easily be understood that Sir Garnet should feel chafed and annoyed should any hitch occur in the plans he has arranged; but Sir Commissioner Glover's not meeting him at the Prah. But should there be any hitch it will be certainly no fault of Commissioner Glover's, but rather arising from the lack of officers; for it is abable, energetic and skilful, can furnish impellent cient to drive 25,500 apathetic and lazy Africans faster than Sir Garnet Wolseley. with 200 British officers, can drive 4,000 white troops and

THE TELEGRAPH wire has arrived and a line is being constructed from Government House, at Cape Coast Castle, to the interior stations. Transports have also armwed from Woolwich with any quantity of good

things for the army, and, I regret to say, any quan tity of unnecessaries. The troops are ON THE PRAH

now, and have occupied Prahsu. The advance across will be made on January 15. The report that the Ashantees had died in great numbers of disease has been confirmed. The dead bodies strewing the line of march from Abracampa to Prahsu are sufficient evidence to the mortality which overtook them. The enemy has continued his retreat far beyond the Prah, as nothing has been heard of the Ashantees for several days.

Rain and tornadoes are still frequent and heavy, and the health of those at Cape Coast does not

THE ART OF CHARITY.

Meeting of the Woman's Social Education Society-Address by Mrs. Rebecen

Morse. The regular weekly meeting of the Woman's Social Education Society was held yesterday after-noon at Plimpton Hall, at the junction of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets. The President, Mrs. Caroline E. Soule, was in the chair. There was quite an assemblage of ladies present, who are interested in the questions that have lately been agitating the public mind regarding the social well being of women. The meetings, lectures and addresses which are being held and given all over this city at present by women interested in the advancement of their sex are the result of the labors of the Woman's Congress which was held The "shrickers" and the class of women who have been an annoyance to the public for so many years have no longer any part or participation in these meetings. Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Caroline E. Soule, Mrs. Rebecca Morse, Mrs. Laura Bronson, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Dr. Miller, Mrs. Dr. Mix, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Dr. Hallock, Mrs. Hannah Shepard, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Wilbur and otners. The society meets every Tuesday to confer among its members and to discuss the matters which are vital to women. Mrs. Rebecca Morse, an aged and very distinguished looking lady, read the following paper, which was listened to with much atten

very distinguished looking lady, read the following paper, which was listened to with much attention:—

THE ART OF GIVING.

My appointed work in this association makes me anxious to confine my paper in the interest of our philanthropic community within art limits, hence its title, which I fear may have more sound than sense. We are partial to great precedents when we essay difficult and unaccustomed subjects, so I again quote De Quincy and seek in his well known example an apology for my theme. His very clever satire on "Murder Considered as a Fine Art?" has been fully exemplified by recent and numerous instances, and the modern figure of Justice wears a bandage quite transparent, and it would seem her balances are only true to golden weights. One murderer, old in vice, mature in years, pays the penalty of murder with maltice aforethought by an imprisonment of lour years, with, I believe, a prison clerkship; while another, a mere youth, maddened by the abuse heaped upon a beloved mother, provoked, possibly when seeking to secure her from further insuit and crueity by contemptuous sincers and unmaniy outrage, in the heat of passion, to commit a like crime, is doomed by the same code of laws and in the same contito a life-long servitude. Pray pardon the prelude. I do not enjoy the horrible, nor do I seek to regale you with the discussions that are served with our daily bread by our daily journals. The art of giving is as little understood, perhaps, as any other of the cardinal or Christian virtues; nor do I expect to offer anything new, only surgest other means in hopes of obtaining better results. This are asy matter to give a lew pence to the little crossing sweeper who saves our trailing skirts from deliement, or to drop a dime now and then into the outstretched hand of the isme or blind beggar, or into that little street musician's stollen, perhaps, from home and parents, and thereby help to support a portion of the vitest of our foreign population. This is easy, sentimental charity; but is true philunthropy?

them back to polluting dens and haunts of vicious vagabonds. The arms and homes that will effectually shelter must be strong and wide, guarded by vigilance and controlled by law. Primarily, too, when we can legally place the confirmed drunkard, the inebriate father or abandoned mother in reformatory asylums we shall strike at the principal, the chief root of this great evil, the first cause of woe to these helpiess little ones—these most pltiable of orphans—and, indeed, of all beggary and vice in this otherwise prosperous and happy land.

If we, as women, claim that we are powerless to effect such philanthropic reforms because we have no voice in the legislative halls, will admit that we do hold a power indirectly, every earnest and outspoken appeal to those in power and place will have weight; we can influence and direct public sentiment. We are, if we choose to be, a moral force. Men cannot ignore the opinions or the good works of fathful, true women, of wise wives and mothers; so every honest word or unselfish, noble act is a power in the world, and will surely hold men to their duty, and to perform what we thus advise or approve. Is it our duty, then, or our privilege to content ourselves by iterating we not, like the priest and Levite of old, passing by on the other side, still asking who is our neighbor, with a view of escaping work to us neither pleasant nor profitable, selfishly preferring pleasant paths and favortic pursuits? Do we not sanction evil and corruption by our indifference or accept its by our silence? Do we not endrore false judgments when we meet cordially and without rebuke the unjust judge, the faithless or dishonest official—when we hesitate to protest because the evil is intrenched by high position, the wrongdoers clever and able to gloss their cvil deens by plausible pretexts or elegant manners? To return to first premises; charity, as commonly practised, is an easy virtue. Scattering small coins to avoid the importunity of street beggars, giving our cold and broken victuals at the ba

In faith and hope the world may disagree, But all mankind's concerned in charity. All must be talse that thwart this one great end, And all of God that bless mankind or mead.

A PALSE ALARM.

Boston, Jan. 27, 1874. A large meeting, at which many women were present, was held in Fail River last night in favor of a ten-hour law. Resolutions embodying the spirit of the gathering were adopted, one of which says :- "We demand a ten-hour law of the Legis-

says:—"we demand a ten-nour law of the hegis-lature, and pronounce any member of that body that opposes it as unfit for his place,"

While the meeting was in progress some person, evidently for mischief, gave an alarm of fire, which caused a terrible scene of confusion in the au-dience. Several windows were broken by men attempting to jump through them. The women rushed to the platform, and for a few minutes imminent danger threatened the crowd from right; but a strong voice called out that there was no fre, and after an emphatic appeal from the Secretary the commotion subsided.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Constitutional Amendments in the Senate.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES

The Abbott-Madden Contest - The Commissioners of Emigration-The Canal Commissioners.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1874. The good people who enjoy the questionable ionor of being members of either the Senate of Assembly, and who have, ever since the "Bald Eagle" from his eyry in the Speaker's chair, on the 6th of the present month, foretold just how every-thing was arranged in regard to public and private matters-so that the affairs of the Empire State, so far as the Legislature was concerned, were to cisive that every member would be legally paid. before he went home, for his services as a public servant-have all of a sudden come to the conclu sion that they have, like a great many other people of good intentions, realized the fact that "great expectations," as with the unfortunate young man in "Our Mutual Friend," are not always realized. The fact of the matter is that we hav already been in session exactly three weeks, and long and wearisome session.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES. The following is the full text of the very impor-tant bill which Senator Kellogg has introduced relative to the Supreme Court judges. Some people speak of it as a slap in the face to Governor Dix but the Senator, says he had no such intention when he introduced it :-

An Act to amend sections 3 and 4 of chapter 40% of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act relating to the Supreme Court and to the election of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the city and county of New York." An Act to amend sections 3 and 4 of chapter 40% of the Laws of 1870, entited "An act relating to the Supreme Court and to the election of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the city and county of New York."

The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1.—Section 3 of chapter 40% of the Laws of 1870 is hereby amended so it will read as follows:—

SEC 3.—The Governor, by a writing to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, designate from the whole number of justices of the Supreme Court a presiding justice and two associate institutes for each of said departments, to compose the General Term therein. After such final designation of presiding and associate justices the judicial force provided for the holding of such general terms shall be maintained and supplied from time to time as may be necessary, and for that purpose other presiding and associate justices shall from time to time be designated, and such considerable the composition of the property of the same presiding justice shall be made by the Governor in manuser research and forming his official entire, and any justice designated as associate justice, unless in place of one dying or resigning that position or promoted to presiding justice, shall act as such associate justice, and associate justice for five years from the 31st of December next after the time of his designation or until the earlier close of his official term. The Governor shall, in like manner as aforesaid, designate presiding and associate justices therein shall occur for the unexpired terms. Any associate justice may be promoted to presiding justice, shall act as a justice of the Supreme Court; and after resigning the position of associate justice without resigning his office of justice of the Supreme Court; and after resigning the position of associate justice without resigning in some of justice of the Supreme Court; and after resigning the position of assoc

SEC. 2.—Section 4 of the aforesaid chapter 408 of the Laws of 1870 is hereby amended so it will read as follows:—

SEC. 4.—In case the presiding justice, or either associate, or either two of the three, shall not be present at the time and place appointed for holding a general term, the justice or justices present shall, by an order entered in the minutes of the Court, select any justice or justices of the Supreme Court to hold with him or them such general term until such absent presiding or associate justices shall attend. And when the presiding justice shall not be present the justice having the shortest term to serve as a justice of the Supreme Court shall act as presiding justice will the designated presiding justice shall attend. But abound all the justices have the same time to serve the oldest justice present shall act as presiding justice until the designated presiding instice shall actend. The justices holding any general term may adjourn the same to any time and place within the same department, and hold such adjourned general term for deciding matters and cases theretofore argued before them or snamitted to them, and said justices may in their discretion hear motions and causes argued at any such adjourned term.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

amendment to the fourth article, in which

were so vitally interested, and which, if adopted by the people next November, will prevent the two countles from ever having a reapportionment of the Senatorial districts so long as no new constitution is provided for, were adopted by the fol-lowing vote:—

YKAS-Messra Abbott, Booth, Bradley, Coe, Cole, Con-polly, Diezinson, Dow, Kellogg, King, Ledwith, Lowery, McGowan, Middeton, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman, Woodu-21, NAYS-Messra Fox, Jacobs, Johnson, Lord, Parmenter, Ray-6.

Ray—6.

The question of the amendments to the fifth article was then announced; whereupon Mr. Lord moved to strike out the first section. He said that the other day when he had had something to say on this article he had not succeeded in making himself understood by the Albany Journal. Mr. Lord then read an extract from Saturaday's Journal, and explained that the Journal had held that the democrats were anxious to put of

day's Journal, and explained that the Journal had held that the democrate were anxious to put off the responsibility of the amendments upon the republicans. The Journal added that it could not be done. What he (the Senator) meant to be understood as saying was that the responsibility for the amendments could be put on the republicans and would be put upon them if their votes passed this article. The democrats of the Senate would vote solid against the article, with the exception of the gentleman from the Twenty-seventh (Mr. Bradley.) That gentleman having been a member of THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION would stand by their work. That commission had been organized to carry out the peculiar ideas of Governor Homman. He (Mr. Lord) could say without fear of contradiction that when Governor Homman put forth the deas embodied in this article, in his annual message, he failed to be a democrat. He departed from the democratic idea, and the democratic party in turn departed from him. I said that bad men had control of the Governor. The Journal says I spoke of Tweed. I did not mention him. Mr. Lord then said that he was radically opposed to this article. If adopted a party in power could perpetuate itself for all time to come. He was opposed to the article because it meant centralization.

The amendments to article 5 were adopted—yeas 6, nays 20, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Booth, Bradley, Coe, Cole, Connolly, Dickinson, Dow, Kellogg, King, Ledwith, Lowery, McGowan, Middeton, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wood, Woodin—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Fox, Jacobs, Johnson, Lord, Parmenter—5.

ter-5.

Mr. Jounson then moved to strike out the entire article. Lost—yeas 9, nays 19. article. Lost—yeas 9, nays 19.

Mr. Lord moved to insert "Comptroller" in section 5. Lost—yeas 11, nays 18.

Mr. Bradley moved to refer article 7 back to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to strike out section 6. Lost—yeas 8, nays 17.

The amendments to the article were then adopted—yeas 21, nays 6, as follows:

Yaas—Messrs. Abbott, Booth, Bradley, Coe. Cole, Connolly, Dickinson, Dow, Fox, Gross, Jacobs, Kellogz, King, Lowery, McGowan, Robertson, Selkrey, Thompson, Wagner, Wood, Woodin—21.

Nays—Messrs. Johnson, Ledwith, Middleton, Ray, Wellman—5.

man-6.

Mr. Jacobs then moved to refer back, with instructions to strike out section 11, which was lost—yeas 9, nays 19.

The amendments to article 8 were then adopted—yeas 20, nays 6—as follows:—

Yras—Messrs Abbott, Booth, Bradley, Cole, Connolly, Dickinson, Dow, Gross, Keilogg, King, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Middleton, Parmenter, Eobertson, Sekrey, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Weilman, Wood, Woodin—23, Nays—Messrs, Coc, Dayton, Fox, Jacobs, Ledwith, Ray—6.

The amendments to article 10 were then adopt-

The amendments to article 10 were then adopted—ed—yeas 30—as were also amendments to article 12, as follows:—
YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Booth, Bradley, Cole, Connolly, Dayton, Dickinson, Dow, Fox, Gross, Kellosg, King, Ledwith, Lowery, McGowan, Middleton, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Weilman, Wood, Woodin—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Coc., Jacobs, Johnson, Lord—4.

The amendments 15 and 16 were then adopted—yeas 25.

yeas 25.

Mr. Wellman then made a motion to refer back
Mr. Wellman then made a motion to refer back

yeas 25.

Mr. Wellman then made a motion to refer back article 8 to the Judiciary Committee, with instruction to strike out section 10, which was lost, and this ended the struggle.

HE ABBOIT-MADDEN CONTEST.

The decision given to-day by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in Senator Madden's case excited no surprise. They undoubtedly intended to do their duty as best as they knew how; but, as the report was written by a gentleman who is not a member of the committee and who was paid to do the part allotted to him by Mr. Madden when the case was being argued before the committee, it cannot and will not have much weight with the Senators, who mean to do their duty regardless of partisan considerations. The Senate stands now eighteen republicans to fourteen democrats. I happen to know that there are two of the republicans who will not be swerved from a course they have set for themselves, based on their convictions of right and justice, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon them by the leaders of the party. They may, of course, vote for the report in favor of Mr. Madden; but, if they do, Mr. Abbott, I learn, will, instead of making himself a contestant, as is suggested very ingeniously in the resolution reported by the committee to the Senate to-day, make another move which will open the eyes of a good many republicans in Ulster county as well as in Orange. Wagn

the matter comes before the full Senate you may reasonably expect a storm. Senator Woodin will do his level best for Madden, because he knows why he ought to do so, with a more dectaed determination to win than any other Senator, but Senator Bradley and Senator Woodin have not yet met face to lace in a strife of a character in which nothing can be hidden as in this, and the result may be that the independent movement among certain republican Senators will be found to be not less strong and vigorous than it was in the late political campaign in certain counties of this State when the

positical campaign in certain counties of this State when the

SNAP OF THE PARTY WHIP

was supposed to have in its sting a something far more powerful than the written mandates of all the leaders from one end of the state to the other. The contest, indeed, is expected to be a very bitter one; but, whether it is or not, the political experiences of the majority of last winter are not in every respect to be repeated this year. At least so say the wise men of the present session.

Senator Booth's bill relating to the NEW YORK COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION looks to the material reduction of the emigrant head rate, and is in almost every respect similar to a bill of a like character introdeced last session. The bill of last year, like the bill of this, is not very generally understood, and there are many who believe it ought to pass provided the steamship companies who carry emigrants are compelled not to raise their rates.

The hotels are crowded to-night owing to the annual meeting of the State Military Association and the arrival of almost every patriotic democrat from one end of the State to the other who feels that he ought to

GET A CANAL APPOINTMENT.

By the victory in the matter of State officers last

from one end of the State to the other who feels that he ought to

GET A CANAL APPOINTMENT.

By the victory in the matter of State officers last November the democrats secured the Board of Canal Commissioners. Hence the patriotic strife. Indeed, there is as much neavy wire-pulling tonight for all the small piaces as well as for the big ones as there was a few weeks ago among the republican members for the chairmanships and for the gifts of office in the hands of that eqid-water cure establishment commonly called John O'Donnell, the Clerk of the Assembly. As for the military people, they are, one and all, even including Major General Husted, in the fullest bloom of brass buttons, silver stars, gold betts and peaceful swords. To-night they held a meeting at the Agricultural Hall, but to-morrow evening they will in the Assembly Chamber, and with all their brevets scintiliating will go to the hotels at midnight to tell over their cups great battle histories, until the colored men, who fought so nobly during the rebellion, indicate the way to glorious peace—that is, to their sky parlors and hall rooms.

The Port of New York.

The Port of New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1874. The bill introduced in the Senate to-day to amend the laws relative to the nort of New York provide that it shall not be lawful to throw any cinders or ashes from any steamboat, under a penalty of \$50 for each offence, at any point adpenalty of \$50 for each offence, at any point adjacent to the shores of the city and county of New York on the Hudson River, or below Throgg's Point on the East River, nor in the bay inside of Sandy Hook. The Commissioners of Pilots may, at any time in the daytime, go on board and examine any steamboat in the narbor of New York for the purpose of ascertaining whether such vessel has an opening or pipe so constructed as to carry ashes into the water below.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1874. Mr. Robertson presented a petition of Henry A. Mott and others for the repeal of the act to incorporate the Mott Memorial Library of the city of New York.

By Mr. Lowery-Regulating the salary of the Recorder of the city of Utica.

By Mr. BOOTH-To amend the laws relative to the

Also to amend the law relative to the powers of the Commissioners of Emigration in New York city. By Mr. PARMENTER—Regulating voluntary asprosecution of bonds given for assignees and sub-

By Mr. Fox-To amend the charters of the railroad companies authorized by the law passed June 24, 1873, allowing the construction of double tracks along Forty-second street, from Eleventh avenue to Madison avenue; also double tracks along Thirty-fourth street to Twelfth avenue. Also by Mr. Fox, for the construction of a railroad from the foot of Forty-second street, New York, North River, along said street to Fourth avenue, with John Starin, Timothy B. Eastman, James E. Fargo, Charles P. Hawley, Fred C. Wagner and Akin T. Thomas as first corporators of the proposed company.

Thomas as first corporators of the proposed company.

Mr. Booth's bill provides for changing section 13 of the law passed April 13, 1853, relative to COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION

SO as to Fead as follows:—The amount for which the master, owner or consignee of any vessel may commute for any bonds required by the 7th section of chapter 523 of the Laws of 1851 shall be \$2 for each passenger. Said Board is also authorized to pay agents in Albany, Oneda, Onondaga, Niagara, Erie and Chautauqua counties not to exceed \$1,500 per annum. Said Board may also appoint agents in every other county of the State at salaries of not over \$300 each per annum.

To amend chapter 74 of the Laws of 1870 in reference to the records of the surrogates' courts. Amending the act incorporating the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Amending the act incorporating the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Article 2 of the proposed amendment to the constitution was adopted—yeas 25.

Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of article 3 were also adopted—yeas 27.

Mr. Parmenter moved to reconstruct section 1, article 4, with instructions to strike out. Lost—yeas 6, nays 20, and the resolution was then adopted by a vote of 21 in the affirmative to 5 in the negative.

Mr. Lord moved to recommit section 1 of article 5, with instructions to strike out.

Messrs. Johnson and Lord said the provision was very obnoxious to the people, and if allowed to remain it would drag down many good provisions by causing the defeat of the whole.

The motion was lost—yeas 10, nays 19.

Mr. Lord moved to recommit section 5 of article 5 for the purpose of amendment by adding the name of the Comptroller to the Canal Board.

Lost—yeas 11, nays 18.

Lost—yeas 11, nays 18.

After the sections of the article had all been read

Mr. Johnson moved to refer the entire article the committee, with instructions to strike out.

Mr. Johnson moved to refer the entire article to the committee, with instructions to strike out. Lost—yeas 9, nays 19.

The article was then adopted—yeas 20, nays 10.
Mr. Bradley moved to strike out the section of the proposed article 7 relative to the disposal of canals.

Lost—yeas 8, nays 17. The article was then adopted.
Mr. Wellman (rep.) moved to strike out the proposed tenth section of article 8, forbidding the granting of aid for school purposes.

Lost—yeas 6, nays 21.
Mr. Jacobs moved to strike out the proposed eleventh section of the same article, saying, if it passed, the cities of New York and Brooklyn could not issue their bonds to complete the new bridge. He said the plassage of this section would interfere with the progress of great improvements. If this amendment was adopted the great public improvement of linking New York and Brooklyn together with a bridge will be stopped.

Lost—yeas 10, nays 19.

The resolution was then adopted.

Article 10, as amended, was read and adopted. Article 12 was also adopted—yeas 26, nays 4. Articles 15 and 16 were also adopted.

Messrs. Cole and Tosby, from the Committee on

Article 12 was also adopted—yeas 26, nays 4. Articles 15 and 16 were also adopted.

THE ABBOIT-MADDEN CONTEST.

Messrs. COLE and TOBEY, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported in favor of awarding the seat of the Tenth Senatorial district to E. M. Madden, with power to Mr. Abbott, now occupying it, to contest the right of Mr. Madden to hold it.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the same committee, made a minority report, directing said committee to proceed with the hearing of such matter, receive the evidence thus offered, and report to the Senate thereon with all convenient speed.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to furnish copies of the contract for legislative printing. Adopted.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution directing Representatives in Congress and Senators to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill now before Congress making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of THE MILITA OF THE UNITED STATES and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Militia.

Mr. LEDWITH introduced a bill relative to embezziement.

Alter which the Senate adjourned.

bezzlement.
After which the Senate adjourned.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House went into committee and considered bills on general orders, and disposed of the follow-

ing, as noted :-To repeal an act authorizing the erection of a

NEW PRISON IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER stated that the President of the Board of Aldermen was expected in the city to make statements concerning this proposition. Mr. Spencer said from his present knowledge his impression was that this bill ought not to pass, and proceeded to speak of the necessity for a new prison, characterizing the present one as pestilential and totally unfit for its purpose. He asked that the matter be postponed at least, so that the House could have further information. He moved to report progress for that purpose, which was

to report progress of that proved to recommit the bill for further hearing.

Mr. Wachner stigmatized the bill passed at the last session directing the erection of a new prison as one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated in this State. The neonle of the city of New York.

had never asked for this new prison—this unnimited, unrestrained expenditure of their money. The commissioners created by the bill to erect this prison are not accountable to anybody. They can spend the money in any way they please. He found that when any local matter was here, affecting any other locality than the city of New York, the citizens thereof have that respect they are entitled to shown them. But who is it that asks us to stop and give him a hearing? Why, it is Mr. Banks one of the commissioners under the bill—an interested party. It is he who asks us to stop and not repeal this enormously outrageous law. The people of New York city, now struggling under a debt of \$130,003,000, ask the repeal of the act. Mr. Banks, one of the commissioners interested in the unlimited expenditure of this money, asks that it not be repealed.

Mr. C. S. Spencers replied, showing the necessity for a new building.

Mr. BLESSING moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Lost—39 to 57.

Mr. C. S. Spencer's motion was carried and the bill was recommitted.

The consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole was resumed.

Authorizing attorneys and counsellors practising

Whole was resumed.

Authorizing attorneys and counseilors practising in the Supreme Court of the United States to practise in the Supreme Court of this State. Ordered to a third reading.

To provide for the better administration of estates of deceased persons. Ordered to a third reading.

tates of deceased persons. Ordered to a third reading.

To facilitate the construction of the New York and Canada Railroad by reappropriating moneys for its construction. Ordered to a third reading. Requiring sheriffs' notices to be published in papers in the towns and cities where the real estate is situated, when possible.

Mr. Beebe and others opposed the bill as unneceessary and calculated to work an injustice.

Messis, Prince and Wight sustained it, but, on motion of the latter, progress was reported.

To amend the act to enable resident aliens to hold and convey real estate.

Mr. Melvin explained the object of the bill, which was simply to put heirs-at-law on the same footing as devisees under the will of a resident alien. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the Judges of Marine and General Sessions Courts in the city of New York to appoint cierks. Progress reported.

The Attorney General, in answer to a resolution of the House, transmitted

THE OPINION OF JUDGE CAWALLADER,

THE OPINION OF JUDGE CADWALLADER, rendered last year, to the effect that the bou

the between this State and Connecticut rans through the middle of Long Island Sound, but under the constitution of the United States the laws of Connecticut giving exclusive oyster fishery rights to its citizens were void, as such exclusive rights cannot be graphed.

rights to its citizens were void, as such exclusive rights cannot be granted.
Laid on the table to be printed.
Mr. C. S. Spencer presented a petition of citizens of New York, asking that an investigation be had as to whether

HARRY W. GENET
was not elected to the Assembly last fall by fraud, and William E. Howe, Jr., legally elected. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

BILLS INTRODUCED.
By Mr. BENNETT—To repeal the act relative to the powers of the Commission of Emigration.
By Mr. WAGSTAFF—To incorporate the New York Cotion Exchange.
By Mr. BLUMENTHAL—To secure effective vaccination in New York etty. tion in New York city.

By Mr. Whitbeck—Making regulations for rail-

by Mr. whithere-making regulations for rail-road companies regarding dividends, carrying pe-troleam and other dangerous freights, and requir-ing trains to be brought to a stoppage at stations. Also providing for paving Bank street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue, with Belgian west street and pavement.

By Mr. Wood—Authorizing the loan of the credit of the city of New York in aid of the construction of a steam railway underground from the Bowling Green to Harlem.

THE DEATH IN A RUSSIAN BATH.

The Case of Mr. W. J. Wilcox.

New York, Jan. 27, 1874. To the Editor of the Herald: reference to the death of Mr. Wilcox on my premises, arising largely from misstatements in the papers in reference thereto, I beg leave to submit very briefly the following facts:—
Mr. Wilcox was in the flabit of bathing at this

establishment, and from the 1st of August last about once a week. On the day of his death he complained of being unwell, and undressed with the intention of taking his usual bath, but felt so ill day. He was urged to take his bath by the attendday. He was urged to take his bath by the attendants, but declined to receive either the steam, brushing of the plunge, as he ielt unable so to do. But he requested to be shampooed, and that only on his lower limbs, which was compiled with. He dressed himself and retired to the parlor, walked about for a short time, and asked the attendant to procure him some stimulant. Before his request could be compiled with he sat down on a son and apparently fainted.

Dr. Willara Parker was by his side in ten minutes from that moment, but too late to render efficient aid; he was dead.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury, from the postmortem of Professor Janeway, must be correct as

The verifict of the Coroner's jury, from the post-mortem of Professor Janeway, must be correct as far as death from syncope is concerned; but the belief that this was caused by the depressing effects of taking a Turkish bath (the Doctor's words) was gratuitous on the part of the Doctor's for the reasons—first, that there is no Turkish bath in the establishment; second, that although the unfortunate gentleman did come to enjoy a Russian bath, he did not get one that day.

In justice, therefore, to myself and the many thousands of the public who now consider the baths of New York as essentiat to their health, I respectfully ask the publication of the above facts.

fully ask the publication of the above facts.
WILLIAM GIBSON,
No. 842 Broadway, corner Thirteenth street.

Russian Baths Not Necessarily Danger-TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Your editorial, headed "Death from a Russian called upon to point out to you the inaccuracy of the grounds upon which your reasoning is based. The gentleman who died in a Russian bath lately did not die from the Russian bath, but from syncope, induced by fatty degeneration of the heart. If he had run a block to get into a horse car, he would have been in far more danger of death than from the bath, which would have been beneficial to him had proper precautions been taken by the proprietors of the establishment. Men have died in the streets from uremia, but to argue that therefore persons afflicted with functional derangements must not leave the house would be manifestly absurd. And yet this is precisely the line of argument which you have adopted. Allow us to point out to you that the vapor bath is not a new thing. The Editor of the Herallo must oe aware that the very circumstance which is stated in the editorial as a positive proof against vapor baths has been favorably commented upon again and again by every traveller who ever went to Russia. For there not only do men go from the temperature of American streets in winter into an apartment varying from 100 to 120 degrees Fahrenbeit and then return to the streets again, but they rush from the hot vapor naked into the open air and roil and wallow in the snow, returning back again into the heated vapor. The number of deaths occarring in Russian baths is no greater than the number of deaths which occur in churches, street cars, halls of justice, &c. The trouble in the case of Mr. Wilcox was that when the syncope came, and in his lifetime it must have come many times, the persons in charge seem to have had ready neither stimulants, nor hartshorn nor a medical man. In nothing can the innocent neated vapor be olamed for his death. Please to take the case of our own baths into consideration. We have been in operation thirteen years, and during that time have never had a single incident of the kind, though our yearly average has been over 30,000 persons, making a total of 390,000. This fact abundantly demonstrates that by no possibility of distorted reasoning can death be said to threaten patrons of the bath, whether of sound constitutions or the reverse. As for what you state of the "bad results short of death" it would puzzle the ingenity of a Sphinx to know what is meant. There is not a single medical man of standing in his profession who would claim that even the stupid verdict of the Wilcox jury could license any other charge against the Russian bath except that in persons of extremely abnormal debinity it might superinduce syncope. We beg to assure you that this is netter a chronte nor contagnons nor epidemic would be manifestly absurd. And yet this is precisely the line of argument which you have

prejudice against our business no foundation?

ALICE CAPES, Proprietor.
C. T. RYAN, M. D., Superintendent, and graduate of Believue H. M. College.

Believes Russian Baths Injurious. NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I noticed in the HERALD a lew days since an account of the death of a gentleman after taking a Russian bath, also your editorial remarks on russian bath, and your editorial remarks on the same, I myself, some years since, after taking a Russian bath, and before leaving the building, had a carbuncle make its appearance on the back of my neck, which I firmly believe was caused by the Russian bath I took, and I came very near losing my life thereby. I firmly believe the Russian baths do more harm than good.

AN OLD SUSSCRIBER.

ANOTHER JERSEY DEFALCATION.

The Treasurer of Jersey City Absconds with \$50,000.

He Carries with Him His Official Bond and Notifies His Family of His Arrival in Boston-A Pliant Secretary of the Board

of Finance and a Confiding Board.

No city in the Union has suffered more from misgovernment than Jersey City during the past three When a corrupt ring was placed in charge of the public treasury by a corrupt Legislature the BERALD sounded the keynote of financial embarrassment which was certain to follow. Popular government was overthrown, and the members from Camden and Cape May in the Legislature undertook to force a government upon the people of Jersey City that has entailed a load of debt from which it cannot recover within the next quarter of a century. The present debt amounts to one-fourth of the valuation. As another appeal will be made to the Legislature at the present session to repeal the infamous charter and restore the system of popular government the following case may serve as an illustration of the outgrowth of the system of government by commissions for the enlightenment of the wise legislators at Trenton :-

The first City Treasurer installed under the new

charter was Josiah Hornblower, who received the

position as a reward for his services in sup-

porting the charter in the Legislature, contrary to the expressed will of the entire body of his constituents. He held the position till last August, when he resigned, and a young man, named Alexander D. Hamilton, who was a clerk in the City Collector's office, was appointed to fill the vacancy. It is proper at this Board of Finance, on the motion of Mr. Farrier, to have the bonds for the office of City Treasurer fixed at \$200,000, but it was unsuccessful. The bonds were placed at \$125,000. The bondsmen of Mr. Hamilton are his father, his father-inlaw, John Clewes, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John law, John Clewes, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Anness, Mr. James Gopsill, Mr. Van Pelt and Mr. Lawrence. The new incumbent attended faithfully to his duties for three months, after which it was observed he became a little erratic, to use a very mild term. Ten days ago Mr. Anness was called upon by a friend, who advised him to have need of repentance. The advice was not heeded. Now comes the climax. Last Friday Hamilton deposited the sum of \$954 in greenbacks in the Hudson County Bank. This comprised the whole receipts of the day. Before he made the deposit he called upon Mr. Cornelus S. See, the Secretary of the Board of Finance, and obtained from him the bond which made his sureties liable in case of default. Here is another instance of the efficiency of government by commission. Mr. See handed over the bond, which he was bound to retain in the interest of the people of sureties liable in case of default. Here is another instance of the efficiency of government by commission. Mr. See handed over the bond, which he was bound to retain in the integest of the people of the city. On that (Friday) evening Mr. Hamilton bade larewell—a long larewell—to Jersey City. He was not missed, except by a few, till Monday. On that morning his wife and his father received telegrams from "Boston stating that he was making a brief sojourn there and would be home in due time. General Carman, the Comptroller of the city, called on Mr. Morrow, Clerk to the City Treasurer, on Monday morning, and asked nim what bonds were on hand. The reply was most unsatisfactery, and the Comptroller said, "You must have more than that." Morrow persisted that there were no more than what he stated, and Mr. Carman inquired where the Treasurer was. Morrow said he supposed he was at home. "Well, i want you to go and tell him to come down here," said Mr. Carman. Morrow met this request with a positive refusal. Then arose a suspicion that a small African was concealed behind something other than a stone wall. "Where are the keys?" asked Mr. Carman. The key of the inner portion of the safe, which the City Treasurer had never before parted with, was then produced. Mr. Carman made inquiries as to the whereabouts of Mr. Hamilton, and communicated nis suspicion to several members of the Board of Finance. The flight of the Treasurer was known to many of the inner circle on Monday morning.

Messrs. Farrier and Lockwood, of the Board of Finance, were apprised at half-past ten o'clock in the iorencon of yesterday. Then startling rumors new around and a consulitation was held. A special meeting of the Board of Finance was called for the afternoon, and an examination of the books revealed the fact that bonds to the amount of at least \$50,000 were missing. The rumor spread along the street that the defalcation reached twice that amount. Outwater, the lightning calculator of the Erie Rulway, was immediately impressed into the service,

At nine o'clock last night Mayor O'Nell arrived at his office, where he was met by the members of the Board of Finance as well as Mr. Lewis, the Cor-poration Counsel, and some of the bondsmen of the missing treasurer. A conference was then held with closed doors. Mr. Lewis gave it as his opinion that, notwithstanding the abstraction of

COAL MINERS AGITATED.

The Wilkesbarre District in a State of Commotion-Meetings Called and Threats of a General Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874. WILKESBARRE, Ps., Jan. 27, 1874.
The announcement of a meeting of miners at this juncture in affairs of the coal trade creates in this community the deepest interest, if not something like excitement. It is well understood that the members of the Miners and Laborers' Association are not yet in perfect accord with the coal operathem is likely to occur at any moment. Consequently, when the workingmen come together for consultation the greatest curiosity is exhibited to know what they do and say. For the past two weeks the miners have been so busily the international charter of their association that there has been little opportunity for them to consider what will be the relations between the

that there has been little opportunity for them to consider what will be the relations between the operators and workers for the ensuing year. Mectings of the latter have been frequent lately, some held openly, many more in secret; but the matter of arrangement with the mine owners has been but lightly discussed, the men being apparently determited to place their organization upon a firm basis before entering upon a consultation and most likely a struggle with their employers. That the miners are feverish and uneasy is beyond doubt, and that they are utterly distuctined to resume work at anything under the basis of 1873 is equally certain. In this dubious condition of things strange events are likely to occur and distract the operations going forward.

Yesterday the miners of the Wilkesbarre district held a meeting in relation to the change of organization, and by some misapprehension as to the object a delegation from Pymouth was present under an impression that it was a convention of delegates from the several districts in this valley. The Plymouth committee communicated the lact that the men in that district were disposed to accept Mr. Charles Parrish's proposition to pay the wages of last year, and under the same arrangement as established on the 22d day of April, 1871. This announcement created no little excitement and caused considerable discussion, the unanimous opinion of the meeting being that the Plymouth men should not go to work, and the delegation was appealed to to act in accord with the Wilkesbarre district and demand their just wages and hold the Wilkesbarre Coal Company to strick account for the percentage for last year's operations as yet unpaid. The Plymouth delegation returned irritated and generally dissatished, and a mass meeting at that place was held last night, at which upwards of a thousand miners were present, and the greatest unity of sentiment prevailed. It was resolved to await the action of a delegation returned for the percentage for last year's operations as yet unpaid. The Plym

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Chances for an Autopsy.

PHILADEEPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

Dr. Pancoast expects to receive an answer from Dr. Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, N. C., to-morphysicians, will proceed at once to that State and make an examination of the codies of the Stamese Twins. The bodies wit not be brought to this city, as was at first intended. Dr. Pancoast sears the bodies may not be in good condition when he reaches Mount Airve